

An Album
of Cultural Relics
in Dongguan

東莞文物圖冊

羅哲文題



东莞市文化局 东莞市文物管理委员会 编

Compiled by Dongguan Municipal Bureau of Culture and
Dongguan Municipal Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments

中国建筑工业出版社

CHINA ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING PRESS

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東莞市文化局
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編

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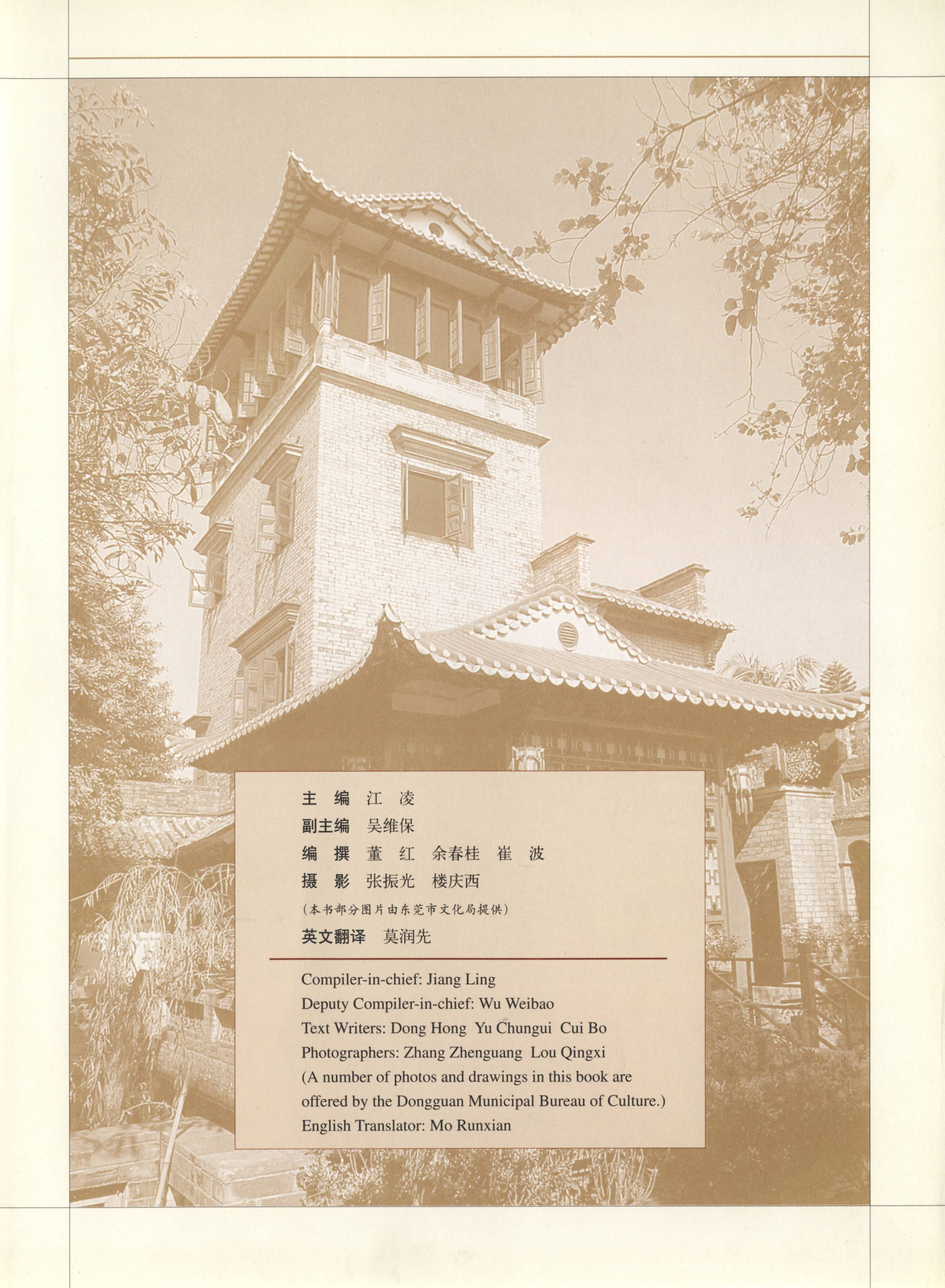
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前言

东莞地处珠江三角洲中部，历史悠久，早在5000多年前先民就在这里繁衍生息，城市发展历史近1700年。宋代以降，随着北民南迁，东莞明清时期经济繁荣，文化发达。虎门销烟与鸦片战争揭开中国近代史的帷幕并写下了凝重的篇章。古往今来，自新石器时代以来大量文物遗存，成为东莞历史文化发展的见证。

东莞市委市政府历来重视文物保护工作，自1978年公布首批文物保护单位以来，已先后公布了八批文物保护单位。迄今为止，东莞市有全国重点文物保护单位2处，省级文物保护单位11处，市级文物保护单位84处。

为了展示东莞悠久的历史文化，扩大文物工作的交流与学习，东莞市文化局、东莞市文物管理委员会编撰《东莞文物图册》，以文字、照片和图纸的形式，展现东莞97处市级以上文物保护单位的风貌。

本图册按文物性质把文物保护单位分为古遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、石刻、近现代重要史迹及代表性建筑。同时，为突出群体文物，特别另立古建筑群及历史文化街区一类，以充分展现。

由于我们才疏学浅，编撰时间紧，错误在所难免，恳请读者指正。



PREFACE

Dongguan lies in the center of the Pearl River Delta and has a long history. So far, man has lived here for more than 5,000 years, and urban development in Dongguan has gone through a course of nearly 1700 years. From the Song period onward, with the southward immigration of northerners, the economy and culture of Dongguan grew more rapidly, and entered a flourishing stage in the Ming and Qing periods. The opium melting at Humen and the Opium War inaugurated China's modern history and wrote down a dignified chapter in the epic. Throughout the ages, plentiful cultural relics of the Neolithic and later times became the epitome of historical and cultural development in Dongguan.

The Dongguan Municipal Party Committee and People's Government have always paid great attention to the protection of cultural heritage. Since 1978, eight batches of major historical monuments and cultural relics in Dongguan have been announced as protected by governments of various grades. At present in the city, there are two state-protected among these items, and 11 and 84 under provincial and municipal protection respectively.

To exhibit the long history and excellent culture of Dongguan and to promote propaganda and exchange in antiquarian work, the Dongguan Municipal Bureau of Culture and the Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments compile the *Album of Cultural Relics in Dongguan*. In this book, the sights of the above-mentioned 97 cultural monuments will be shown in textual descriptions, photos and drawings.

According to their nature, the present album classifies these items into the categories of ancient sites, ancient tombs, ancient buildings, stone inscriptions, and major historical sites and representative buildings of modern and contemporary times. Meanwhile, to give prominence to clustered monuments, the ancient building groups and historic cultural blocks are collected in a special class so as to present them more distinctly. Owing to the limitation of our knowledge and the urgency of the compilation, the book can hardly avoid slips, so we earnestly request our readers to oblige us with their comments.



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古 遗 址

Ancient Sites

据考古发现，距今5000—6000年前东莞就有人类活动，史前文化遗存丰富，以万福庵、蚝岗、龙眼岗、村头村等重要贝丘遗址构建了东莞地区东江流域古文化序列。红砂岩是东莞古建筑构筑物广泛采用的石材，燕岭古采石场是重要的开采遗址。

According to archaeological discoveries, by the sixth millennium BP, man had begun to live in the territory of present-day Dongguan, where prehistoric culture left behind plentiful remains. Among them the Wanfu'an, Haogang and Longyangang shell midden sites and the site at Cuntou Village combine to represent the ancient cultural sequence of Dongjiang River valley in the Dongguan area. As one of the important resources of building materials, the ancient Yanling quarry site provided red sandstone extensively used for construction in Dongguan.



万福庵贝丘遗址 (企石·江边)

Wanfu'an Shell Midden Site (Jiangbian Village, Qishi Town)



距今约5000年前后，面积10000多平方米，是东莞目前发现年代最早的史前文化遗址之一，是广东发现彩陶的少量遗址之一，也是广东省第一次发现陶祖的遗址。自1961年至2001年曾进行四次调查和试掘。

One of the earliest prehistoric sites discovered so far in Dongguan, one of the rare localities of painted pottery recorded in Guangdong and the first locality of pottery phalli in Guangdong. C. 5000 BP. Occupying an area of over 10,000 sq m. Surveys and trial excavations were carried out here four times from 1961 to 2001.

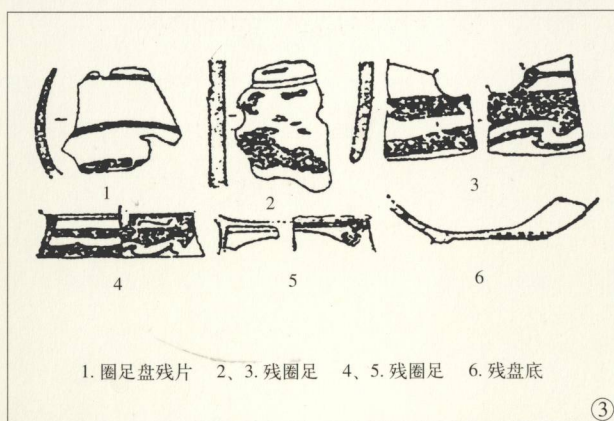
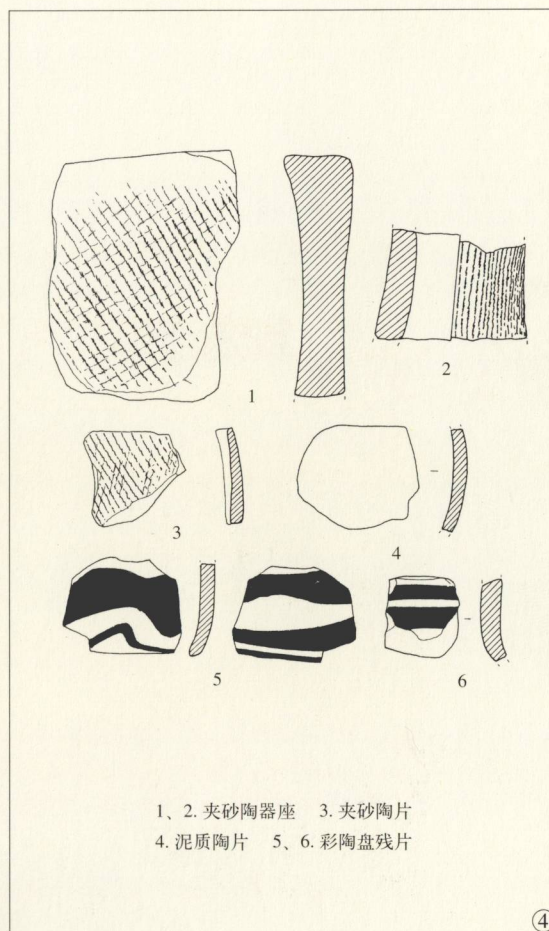


① 20世纪60年代的万福庵贝丘遗址

Wanfu'an shell midden site in the 1960s

② 遗址断面

Section of the site



① 器座 Stand

② 彩陶 Painted pottery vessel

③ 万福庵遗址陶器 Pottery from the Wanfu'an site

④ 第一期文化遗物 Cultural relics from Phase I

蚝岗贝丘遗址 (南城·胜和)

Haogang Shell Midden Site (Shenghe Village, Nancheng District)



距今5000年左右, 现保存面积约650多平方米, 是在东莞市区内发现的新石器时代遗址。2003年发掘面积275平方米, 发现了房屋、墓葬、排水沟等遗迹和人类废弃物堆积, 出土了两具新石器时代的史前人类遗骸, 是东莞新石器时代中期典型遗址之一。

One of the middle Neolithic type-sites in Dongguan. C. 5000 BP. Occupying an area of over 650 sq m in remaining area. Discovered in the city proper. In 2003, excavation covered an area of 275 sq m, which brought to light house-foundations, tombs, drains and refuse dumps, as well as two skeletons of fossil man living in the Neolithic Age.

